

MARYLAND BIRDLIFE

Bulletin of the Maryland Ornithological Society, Inc.

Cylburn Mansion, 4915 Greenspring Ave., Baltimore 9, Md.



Volume 22

SEPTEMBER 1966

Number 3

Maryland Ornithological Society, Inc.
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Cover: Bachman's Sparrow at Beltsville nest.

Photo by Brooke Meanley, June 3, 1942.

Headings: Irving E. Hampe, Art Editor



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*Published quarterly by the
Maryland Ornithological Society, Inc.
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MARYLAND NEST SUMMARY FOR 1965 AND 10-YEAR RECAPITULATION

Willet T. Van Velzen

During the period 1956 through 1965 the Maryland Nest Card Project accumulated a most gratifying amount of data on Maryland's breeding birds. The collection of this information has been possible only through the fine cooperation received from the membership of the Maryland Ornithological Society. In addition, a special note of thanks is extended to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fletcher, who coordinated the program from 1955 through 1958 and to David and Margaret Bridge who, together or individually, shouldered this responsibility for the six years, 1959 through 1964. Without the relentless efforts of these folks, prodding us to send in our records through the years, and the improvements that they made to produce the present card system, the Nest Card collection would not be as valuable as it is today. Let us all be reminded that there is still much to learn and that careful, accurate observations are eagerly sought for the program. If you have not sent in nest cards reporting your 1966 observations, delay no longer!

Table 1 recapitulates the reporting activity of the Nest Card Project for the past 10 years. The records for this period alone represent a most valuable assemblage of data that is available for future examination. A total of approximately 19,500 cards is now on hand including 172 of the 196 species known to breed in Maryland. Workers interested in obtaining data for research or publication are invited to contact the author.

Table 1. 10-year Recapitulation of Reporting Activity

	<u>Number of Observers</u>	<u>Number of Nests</u>	<u>Number of Species</u>
1956	63	2525	101
1957	105	4030	104
1958	103	2463	119
1959	109	2132	118
1960	52	2382	112
1961	71	1820	104
1962	40	1192	105
1963	64	4426	119
1964	44	3192	98
1965	52	2145	98

The 1965 nest card summary followed the decline in reporting activity noted last year. For the second time in 10 years the total species reported fell below the 100 mark. This is probably due to the reduction in the number of reporters during the past few years and shows the value of the 1 or 2 cards frequently sent in by a large percent of the observers who often report species not otherwise recorded. As in past years, special medals of honor go to Jan Reese, Don Meritt, Paul Bystrak and Danny Bystrak for the outstanding efforts in recording their observations. Their combined totals account for over 58% of the number of cards submitted.

This year only 19 counties are represented in the tabulation; there were no reports from Allegany, Cecil, Dorchester or Washington. It is hoped that birders who live or visit these four counties will "rally" to the call so that future reports will include samples from all parts of the State.

Table 2 below shows, by county, the distribution of species, observers and cards for the 1965 season.

Table 2. County and State totals for 1965

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Species</u>	<u>Number of Observers</u>	<u>Number of Nests</u>	<u>Number of Cards</u>
Anne Arundel	30	7	142	78
Baltimore	6	8	9	9
Calvert	5	1	5	5
Caroline	7	1	9	9
Carroll	1	1	1	1
Charles	1	2	2	2
Frederick	12	7	20	20
Garrett	6	6	7	7
Harford	5	1	5	5
Howard	7	5	13	13
Kent	8	2	12	12
Montgomery	7	5	9	9
Prince Georges	34	17	147	81
Queen Annes	4	5	14	14
St. Marys	7	3	765	10
Somerset	1	1	1	1
Talbot	30	5	972	254
Worcester	20	7	10	40*
Wicomico	2	2	2	2
State Totals	98	52	2145	572

The first cards for nests of the Rock Dove and Dickcissel were received this year. The Dickcissel is variable in abundance and an active nest has not been reported since 1951. Although it may surprise some

*includes cards for young banded out of nest.

readers that we are interested in Rock Dove records, this bird, as is true with many other introduced species, may play an important role in the avifauna of our country and its breeding habits in the wild should be better known.

Those birders who tend to cringe at the sight of the large number of duck blinds along many parts of Chesapeake Bay will be interested in noting the number of nests that are recorded from these structures. Mallards, Ospreys, Barn Owls, Green Herons, Common Grackles and House Sparrows utilize nearly every blind and of greater interest is the fact that many individual blinds contain "communities" consisting of nests of a combination of several or all of the above species. These birds apparently live together in harmony except in those cases where outside interference (most frequently by man) forces the owls to leave the blind during the day, at which time they are frequently attacked by the Ospreys. Reese has observed Barn Owl and Mallard nests within two feet of each other in blinds, and a Mallard nest built in the sticks at the edge of an Osprey nest, only inches from the incubating Osprey! Generally the ducks and owls build their nests inside the blind, the Osprey on top and the other species in the brush and similar material used as camouflage around the sides.

Acknowledgement is herewith made of, and thanks extended to, each of the 52 individuals, as listed below, who submitted nest record cards for this year's report. The figures in parentheses, following the name, indicate the number of cards submitted: Jackson Abbott (1), William L. Anderson (2), Richard D. Benedict (14), Margaret Bridge (1), David Bridge (14), Colleen Bystrak (1), Danny R. Bystrak (46), Paul G. Bystrak (52), Louise Carswell (1), Gladys H. Cole (1), Gary Downton (1), Roberta B. Fletcher (9), Janet Ganter (2), Shirley Geddes (1), B. C. Getchell (1), T. P. Ginn (1), Neil Hendry (6), Vi Hogan (3), William V. Horvath, Jr. (1), Robert Jaeger (1), Keith Kerr (1), Vernon M. Kleen (30), Marge Koester (1), Elwood Martin (1), Dorothy A. Mendinhall (10), Brooke Meanley (7), Frank B. McGilvrey (9), Donald H. Messersmith (2), Brent Nelson (2), Charles Iliff (1), Don Meritt (120), Robert L. Pyle (2), Betty Riedel (2), Jan G. Reese (110), Ed Rykiel (5), Chandler S. Robbins (4), Eleanor C. Robbins (2), George Robbins (14), Stuart Robbins (5), Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rowe (1), F. C. Schmid (9), Leslie Schunick (20), David J. Smith (13), Mary J. Simmons (1), E. W. Stiles (3), Gloria Souder (1), Cynthia Turner (2), Thomas M. Valega (5), Willet T. Van Velzen (13), John Wanuga (13), John S. Webb (3), and Bill Worthley (1).

Brief notes on all 98 species recorded have been included in the following list. Record-breaking dates have been underscored. The numbers following the species name indicate the total cards (generally individual nests) received for that species. A number followed by a colon and a second number represents the total cards received and the total nests represented. An asterisk following the above entries indicates that cards were received for young that were banded. These young, of colonial species, could not be definitely associated with any particular nest. Initials in parentheses refer to observers.

Annotated List

- GREAT BLUE HERON 2:750*-Colonies in St. Marys, Talbot and Worcester Counties; 26 young banded in early June.
- GREEN HERON 7:72*-Most nests on duck blinds, May 1-July 5. One colony of 66 nests (largest clutch, 5 eggs); 59 young banded in Talbot County. Eleven young banded, Worcester Co.
- LITTLE BLUE HERON 3:75*-Colonies in St. Marys and Worcester Cos.; 198 young banded in June.
- CATTLE EGRET 2:*--Colony in Worcester Co.; 38 young banded, June-July.
- COMMON EGRET 3:200*--Colonies in St. Marys and Worcester Counties; 169 young banded in June.
- SNOWY EGRET 3:25*--Colonies in St. Marys and Worcester Cos.; 299 young banded in June.
- BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON 3:60*--Colonies in St. Marys and Worcester Cos.; 50 young banded in June.
- LOUISIANA HERON 2:*--Colony in Worcester Co.; 137 young banded in June.
- GLOSSY IBIS 2:*--Colony in Worcester Co.; 85 young banded in June.
- MALLARD 14--All in duck blinds, Talbot Co., May 1-July 6. Largest clutch 18 eggs.
- BLACK DUCK 5--Most in duck blinds, Talbot Co., May 1-June 5. Largest clutch 17 eggs.
- WOOD DUCK 7:45--First brood seen Montgomery Co., April 23. Nesting from March 7 to July 12, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, in nest boxes. Largest clutch 19 eggs.
- HOODED MERGANSER 1--Eleven eggs on March 15, Patuxent WRC in nest box.
- RED-SHOULDERED HAWK 5--Incubating on April 13; young banded in another nest May 28; Prince Georges and Anne Arundel Counties.
- BALD EAGLE 2:9--Three of 9 active nests known to have hatched a total of 3 young.
- MARSH HAWK 1--Two young left nest, Somerset Co., July 22.
- OSPREY 126--Most on duck blinds in Talbot and Queen Annes Counties.
- SPARROW HAWK 1--Full clutch of 6 eggs on May 15, Prince Georges County.
- RUFFED GROUSE 2--Clutch of 12 eggs on May 25, Garrett County.
- BOBWHITE 4--Largest clutch 21 eggs, Talbot County, May 14.
- KING RAIL 3--All at Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in early June.
- CLAPPER RAIL 1--Two downy young on June 6 (JGR). This is the second active nest reported from Talbot County.
- SORA 1--Patuxent Wildlife Research Center; hatching June 3.
- KILLDEER 1--Clutch of 4 eggs on April 27, Anne Arundel County.
- AMERICAN WOODCOCK 1--Adult incubating, April 16, Prince Georges Co.
- SPOTTED SANDPIPER 1--Clutch of 4 eggs on May 13, Bodkins Island, Kent Co.
- WILLET 3--All with eggs, May 29, Worcester County.
- HERRING GULL 3:*--Worcester Co.; 12 young banded, June-July.
- LAUGHING GULL 3:*--Worcester Co.; 1080 young banded, early July.
- FORSTER'S TERN 1:*--Worcester Co.; 3 young banded, July 4.
- COMMON TERN 3:168*--Worc. and Talbot Cos.; 81 young banded, June-July.
- LEAST TERN 1:*--Worcester Co.; 11 young banded, July 4.
- BLACK SKIMMER 2:*--Worcester Co.; 26 young banded, June-July.
- MOURNING DOVE 13--Earliest nest building Feb. 12, 2 eggs on Feb. 17, P. G. Co.(VMK); latest nest with 2 eggs on Aug. 24, Talbot Co.

- ROCK DOVE 5--In culverts, each with 1 egg on May 1, Howard County.
- BARN OWL 12--All in duck blinds; April 11-July 17, Talbot and Queen Annes Cos. Largest clutch, 7 eggs.
- SCREECH OWL 2--Three eggs each, Baltimore and Caroline Cos., June.
- WHIP-POOR-WILL 1--Two 1/4-grown young on May 31, Anne Arundel County.
- RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD 2--Two young each during July, Talbot County.
- BELTED KINGFISHER 1--Active nest hole found in Talbot Co., June 6.
- YELLOW-SHAFTED FLICKER 5--All found between May 26 and July 3. Largest clutch, 8 eggs.
- RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER 3--Young recorded in nests from mid-May through early June, Anne Arundel Co.
- DOWNY WOODPECKER 3--Building on April 28, Talbot Co.; young in nest on June 4, Anne Arundel Co.
- EASTERN KINGBIRD 1--Young in nest on July 3, Howard Co.
- GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER 1:4--All in Wood Duck nest boxes at Patuxent Wildlife Research Center between May 25 and June 6.
- EASTERN PHOEBE 21--Building on April 14; last with egg, June 20. Eight with clutches of 5 eggs each.
- ACADIAN FLYCATCHER 6--Building on May 17; 2 eggs on May 23, Anne Arundel Co. (PGB).
- E. WOOD PEWEE 1--Adult feeding young in nest, July 24, Montgomery Co.
- HORNED LARK 1--Two young in a nest on April 25, Worcester Co.
- TREE SWALLOW 2--Earliest, building on May 1, Denton, Caroline Co. (RBF).
- BANK SWALLOW 1:60--Colony, with eggs on May 31, Anne Arundel Co.
- ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW 2--One with 5 eggs on June 13, Talbot and Fred. Cos.
- BARN SWALLOW 20:106--Nests with eggs between May 5 and July 17; largest clutch 6 eggs. Talbot colony with 53 nests.
- PURPLE MARTIN 8:14--Clutch of 5 eggs in Wood Duck nest box at Patuxent Wildlife Research Center on May 23.
- BLUE JAY 2--Incubating on April 20, Anne Arundel Co.
- COMMON CROW 1--Two young in nest on May 20, Baltimore Co.
- CAROLINA CHICKADEE 4--Incubating on April 29, Anne Arundel Co.; young in nest, Frederick Co., on June 6.
- HOUSE WREN 5--Nesting between May 4 and June 19.
- CAROLINA WREN 3--Clutch of 4 eggs on May 9, Talbot Co.
- MOCKINGBIRD 11--Clutch of 4 eggs on April 20, Harford Co.; young late as June 12, Talbot Co. Largest clutch, 4 eggs.
- CATBIRD 15--Building on May 8, Baltimore Co.; young 1/3 grown as late as Aug. 13, Anne Arundel Co.
- BROWN THRASHER 13--Incubating on April 30, Anne Arundel Co. Largest clutch, 4 eggs.
- ROBIN 36--Earliest with 4 eggs, April 18, Prince Georges Co.; young still in nest, September 5, Talbot Co. Twelve nests with 4 eggs each.
- WOOD THRUSH 16--Two eggs on May 11 (4 on May 14), Anne Arundel Co.; 3 eggs on July 17. Eight nests with 4 eggs each.
- E. BLUEBIRD 6--Complete record of box through 2 broods; 1st clutch 5, 2nd 3. Incubation period, 14 days; nestling period, 20 days (TMV).
- CEDAR WAXWING 1--Two young in nest on September 5, Howard Co.
- STARLING 7:22--Earliest with eggs, April 18. Largest clutch, 6 eggs each in 7 nests.
- RED-EYED VIREO 2--Nests with young in mid and late June, Anne Arundel and Caroline Cos.

- WARBLING VIREO 1--Nest-building on May 1, Montgomery Co.
PROTHONOTARY WARBLER 1--Earliest, incubating on May 1, Worcester Co. (BM).
BLUE-WINGED WARBLER 2--Building on May 29, Frederick Co.
PARULA WARBLER 1--Building on June 13, Calvert Co.
MAGNOLIA WARBLER 1--Earliest, incubating on May 31, Garrett Co. (RLP).
CERULEAN WARBLER 1--Building on May 26, Montgomery County.
YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER 1--Building on May 20, Worcester Co.
OVENBIRD 2--Nest with eggs in late May, Prince Georges Co.
LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH 1--Earliest nest with 5 eggs on April 30, Anne Arundel Co. (DRB).
KENTUCKY WARBLER 1--Nest with young on June 11, Anne Arundel Co.
YELLOWTHROAT 1--4 eggs on June 12, Anne Arundel County.
YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT 1--Clutch of 4 eggs on June 13, Frederick Co.
HOUSE SPARROW 8--Eggs recorded between May 1 and July 17.
EASTERN MEADOWLARK 1--Clutch of 4 eggs on May 18, Prince Georges Co.
RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD 25:51--Eggs early as May 11, Talbot Co.; young in nest late as July 4, Prince Georges Co.
ORCHARD ORIOLE 1--Building on June 5, Wicomico Co.
BALTIMORE ORIOLE 1--Building on May 6, Caroline Co.
BOAT-TAILED GRACKLE 6:3*--Nests with eggs on April 24, Worcester Co.
COMMON GRACKLE 9:35--Full clutch on April 11, Talbot Co.; 17 nests with 5 eggs, 3 with 6 each.
BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD 5--Eggs were found in nests of Acadian Flycatcher, Cardinal, Wood Thrush and in bird boxes in 2 House Sparrow nests, all in Anne Arundel Co. (PGB, DRB).
CARDINAL 16--Eggs on April 16, Harford Co.; young in nest as late as Sept. 3, Queen Annes Co.
DICKCISSEL 1--Feeding young in nest on June 26, Frederick Co. (VH).
BLUE GROSBEAK 1--Eggs on June 17, Prince Georges Co.
INDIGO BUNTING 5--Building on May 22; young on July 27, Anne Arundel Co.
AMERICAN GOLDFINCH 2--Partial clutch on July 27; eggs to Sept. 19, Anne Arundel Co.
GRASSHOPPER SPARROW 2--Young and eggs found near end of May, Prince Geo. and Frederick Cos.
CHIPPING SPARROW 8--Eggs on May 15, Talbot Co.; young on July 14, Kent Co.
FIELD SPARROW 9--Eggs on May 11, Caroline Co.; nest with eggs and young on July 28, Anne Arundel Co.
SWAMP SPARROW 1--Clutch of 5 eggs on June 15, Garrett Co.
SONG SPARROW 4--Nests with eggs between April 24 (Prince Georges Co.) and June 18 (Garrett Co.).

Migratory Bird Populations Station, Laurel





MARCH, APRIL, MAY, 1966

Chandler S. Robbins

April began the way March ended--cold and dry. In fact, for the first half of the month the mean temperature averaged about 6° below normal; and there was no more than a trace of rain at most stations until the 12th of the month. Between the 1st and the 16th there was not a single night with winds from a southerly quadrant. Temperatures at Baltimore and/or Salisbury were in the 30's every night from Mar. 30 through Apr. 18 (except 42° on the 12th). Note how very few first arrival dates (Table 1) were reported prior to Apr. 16.

Light southerly winds locally on the 16th encouraged some migratory movement, but it was not until the night of Apr. 17-18 that southerly winds were also widespread over Virginia and the Carolinas--the launching area for most of our migrants. A stationary front through Virginia cut off our source of supply on the 19th and it was not until the 21st that migration resumed. Strong flow from the south in front of a rapidly approaching cold front should have brought a good flight to the Lower Eastern Shore on Friday the 22nd. (Apparently no observers were afield that day.) The front became stationary over Virginia on Saturday the 23rd, bringing Maryland only a cold wet drizzle from the northeast. On the 24th and 25th, however, southerly circulation again broke into central and eastern Maryland and brought with it a great horde of transient songbirds. Weather conditions then deteriorated until May 1.

The reason for this blow-by-blow description is to emphasize the strong correlation between the weather and the arrival dates in Table 1.

Favorable circulation from the south brought waves of May migrants on May 1, 6, 8, 12, 13, 19-22, 27 and 29. And finally, persistent southerly winds from an offshore high pressure area, June 3-8, sent the last of the transient landbirds on their northward way. Both arrival and departure dates for April and May were consistently later than normal.

The drought severity maps, prepared weekly at the National Weather Records Center and published in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, show that for the entire 3-month period central Maryland was in the grips of "Extreme Drought" (-4 or less on the Palmer Index). What effect this may have had on insect food needed by nestlings is not known.

Table 1. Spring Arrival Dates, 1966

Species	Median		Counties														
	10-yr.	1966	Garr	Alle	Wash	Fred	Balt	Howd	Mont	Pr.G	Anne	Calv	Kent	Caro	Talb	Worc	
Common Loon	--	4/18	5/ 7	4/ 8	0	--	4/16	0	0	4/26	4/14	--	4/20	0	4/23	--	
Green Heron	4/23	4/28	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 2	4/24	5/ 2	4/28	4/26	4/19	--	4/15	5/ 5	4/16	4/24	
Common Egret	--	4/26	0	5/ 1	0	0	0	0	5/ 5	0	4/13	0	4/22	4/30	4/16	--	
Cattle Egret	--	4/26	0	0	0	4/28	0	0	0	0	4/19	4/23	5/ 7	5/ 4	4/ 7	--	
Broad-winged Hawk	4/22	4/29	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	4/19	4/18	5/ 5	4/18	4/20	4/23	0	0	0	0	
Spotted Sandpiper	4/30	4/26	5/ 7	5/15	0	5/ 1	4/24	4/20	4/25	5/ 2	4/25	5/ 1	--	4/26	4/23	5/ 7	
Solitary Sandpiper	5/ 2	4/27	5/ 7	0	0	5/ 1	4/24	4/28	4/20	4/26	4/21	0	5/ 7	5/ 7	4/24	5/ 7	
Lesser Yellowlegs	--	5/ 7	5/ 7	0	0	5/ 7	5/ 7	0	4/21	5/ 7	4/22	0	5/ 7	--	0	5/ 7	
Least Sandpiper	--	5/ 7	0	0	0	5/ 7	0	0	5/ 7	0	4/19	0	5/ 7	5/ 7	0	5/ 7	
Laughing Gull	--	4/16	0	4/16	0	0	0	0	0	0	4/21	5/ 1	4/20	4/15	4/11	4/ 2	
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	5/ 4	5/ 8	--	--	--	5/22	--	5/20	5/ 8	--	5/ 7	--	5/26	5/ 1	--	5/ 7	
Black-billed Cuckoo	5/ 5	5/ 8	--	0	0	0	0	5/ 8	5/ 7	5/ 6	5/14	0	5/18	--	0	5/ 7	
Whip-poor-will	4/21	4/24	5/ 7	4/17	0	0	4/25	4/24	5/ 7	5/ 7	4/18	--	4/24	4/15	0	5/ 6	
Common Nighthawk	5/ 5	5/13	0	--	--	5/20	5/15	5/ 8	5/ 7	0	5/21	0	5/25	5/11	0	5/ 3	
Chimney Swift	4/15	4/18	--	4/24	4/19	4/ 7	4/17	4/25	4/17	4/18	4/10	4/19	4/21	4/13	4/14	4/22	
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	4/30	5/ 2	--	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 1	5/ 1	5/ 2	4/24	5/ 1	4/24	5/ 2	4/30	4/ 7	4/26	
Eastern Kingbird	4/26	4/24	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	4/24	4/25	4/21	3/24	4/25	5/ 6	4/22	4/23	4/23	4/19	
Great Crested Flycatcher	4/28	5/ 2	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 2	4/26	4/24	5/ 2	5/ 1	5/ 1	5/ 5	4/25	5/ 7	4/30	
Acadian Flycatcher	5/ 4	5/ 6	0	--	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 4	5/ 6	5/ 1	5/ 3	5/ 1	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 1	5/ 7	5/ 7	
Least Flycatcher	--	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	0	0	5/15	0	5/ 1	0	5/ 7	5/14	0	0	0	5/ 7	
Eastern Wood Pewee	5/ 4	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	--	5/ 7	5/16	5/ 7	5/ 3	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 5	5/ 7	5/ 2	
Rough-winged Swallow	4/14	4/24	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 1	4/12	--	4/24	5/ 2	4/11	4/ 3	--	4/ 6	4/24	--	
Barn Swallow	4/ 8	4/11	5/ 7	4/16	4/17	5/ 1	4/11	4/19	4/ 3	4/ 7	4/ 3	4/19	4/11	4/ 3	4/ 1	4/22	
Blue Jay	4/27	4/25	5/ 7	--	--	--	--	--	4/25	4/21	4/26	4/22	4/26	--	--	--	
House Wren	4/21	4/22	5/ 7	4/ 6	4/24	5/ 6	4/19	4/23	4/24	4/20	4/26	4/22	4/22	--	--	4/21	
Catbird	4/27	4/28	5/ 7	5/ 3	5/ 7	4/28	4/26	4/28	4/25	4/21	4/21	4/30	5/ 5	5/ 1	4/24	4/23	
Brown Thrasher	4/ 7	4/13	--	4/28	4/20	4/16	4/19	4/ 7	4/10	--	3/25	3/30	4/ 6	4/ 7	4/24	4/16	
Wood Thrush	4/25	4/24	5/ 7	4/28	4/20	5/ 7	4/25	4/24	4/24	4/26	4/21	4/30	4/21	4/21	--	4/19	
Hermit Thrush	--	4/16	--	--	0	4/16	4/16	4/ 6	--	--	4/24	4/ 9	--	4/21	--	--	
Swainson's Thrush	5/ 6	5/ 7	0	0	0	5/ 7	5/10	5/14	5/ 7	5/ 3	5/14	5/ 7	0	--	0	0	
Gray-cheeked Thrush	--	5/17	0	0	0	0	5/ 8	0	5/ 3	5/19	5/17	0	0	5/20	0	0	
Veery	5/ 3	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/15	5/ 7	0	4/21	5/ 7	5/ 7	4/26	5/ 1	4/23	0	5/ 4	0	5/ 7	
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	4/14	4/17	5/ 7	--	--	4/24	4/19	4/17	4/17	4/11	4/16	4/ 2	--	4/19	--	4/16	
Cedar Waxwing	4/27	4/24	5/ 7	4/ 8	--	5/ 7	--	4/24	5/21	4/18	5/ 2	--	5/ 7	--	0	--	
White-eyed Vireo	4/26	4/25	5/ 7	0	0	5/ 7	4/24	4/25	5/ 1	4/23	4/21	5/ 1	5/ 4	4/18	5/ 7	4/21	
Yellow-throated Vireo	4/28	5/ 4	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 1	4/25	4/29	4/30	0	4/26	5/ 7	4/23	
Solitary Vireo	4/26	5/ 4	5/ 7	0	0	0	4/21	5/ 4	5/ 7	4/18	5/ 7	0	0	0	0	0	
Red-eyed Vireo	4/28	5/ 1	5/ 7	5/ 1	5/ 7	5/ 6	5/ 7	5/ 6	4/24	4/26	4/24	4/30	5/ 7	5/ 1	5/ 7	4/23	

Warbling Vireo	5/ 2	5/ 7	0	--	5/ 7	5/ 7	--	0	5/ 7	0	5/ 7	4/23	4/25	5/ 7	0	--
Black-and-white Warbler	4/22	4/23	5/ 7	5/ 5	--	--	4/21	4/24	4/24	4/18	4/18	4/23	5/ 3	4/16	4/24	4/17
Prothonotary Warbler	4/26	4/24	0	--	--	5/ 1	4/24	0	4/24	4/23	5/ 7	--	5/ 7	4/21	--	4/21
Worm-eating Warbler	5/ 2	5/ 4	5/ 7	--	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 4	4/24	5/ 4	5/ 3	4/24	--	0	5/ 7	5/ 7	4/23
Golden-winged Warbler	--	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 8	0	0	5/10	5/ 7	5/ 7	4/26	5/ 1	5/ 7	0	5/ 1	5/ 7	5/ 7
Blue-winged Warbler	5/ 3	5/ 2	--	--	--	5/ 7	5/ 4	5/ 7	5/ 1	5/ 1	4/30	0	5/ 7	5/ 1	5/ 7	4/24
Tennessee Warbler	--	5/ 7	0	0	0	0	5/13	--	5/ 7	5/ 2	5/ 7	5/13	0	0	0	0
Nashville Warbler	--	5/ 6	5/ 7	5/ 7	0	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 5	4/24	5/ 3	5/ 1	5/12	0	0	0	0
Parula Warbler	4/25	4/28	--	--	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 2	4/22	4/24	4/18	4/21	4/23	5/ 7	5/ 1	5/ 7	4/16
Yellow Warbler	4/27	4/26	5/ 7	5/ 1	4/30	4/25	4/24	5/ 2	5/ 1	4/24	4/24	4/24	4/26	4/26	--	5/ 7
Magnolia Warbler	5/ 4	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/15	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 1	5/ 5	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 1	5/ 7	5/ 7	--
Cape May Warbler	5/ 4	5/ 7	0	5/ 7	0	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 9	5/ 7	5/ 8	0	0	0	5/ 7
Black-thr. Blue Warbler	5/ 2	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 1	5/ 1	5/ 1	5/ 1	5/ 1	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 4	5/ 7	5/ 7
Myrtle Warbler	4/16	4/23	--	--	--	--	4/19	--	4/ 1	4/20	--	4/23	4/23	--	4/16	--
Black-thr. Green Warbler	5/ 2	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 1	5/ 1	5/ 7	4/26	5/ 1	5/ 7	0	5/ 7	5/ 7	--
Cerulean Warbler	5/ 3	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 1	5/ 7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blackburnian Warbler	5/ 4	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	--	5/ 8	5/ 4	5/ 7	5/ 2	5/ 3	5/ 1	5/ 4	5/ 7	5/21	5/ 7	5/ 7
Yellow-throated Warbler	--	4/19	0	0	0	0	4/25	0	5/ 7	0	--	4/ 9	5/ 7	4/19	4/16	4/16
Chestnut-sided Warbler	5/ 4	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 4	5/ 1	5/ 2	5/ 1	5/ 8	5/ 7	5/ 4	5/ 7	5/ 7
Bay-breasted Warbler	--	5/12	5/ 7	0	0	--	5/11	0	5/ 6	5/13	5/18	5/13	0	5/ 7	0	0
Blackpoll Warbler	5/ 6	5/ 7	0	0	0	5/17	5/ 7	--	5/ 6	5/ 4	5/ 7	5/14	0	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7
Prairie Warbler	4/25	4/26	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 4	4/19	4/24	4/22	4/24	4/23	5/ 7	4/29	--	4/21
Palm Warbler	--	4/17	0	0	0	0	4/21	0	--	4/16	4/ 7	4/18	4/21	4/16	0	--
Ovenbird	4/27	4/24	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	4/25	4/24	4/24	4/20	4/19	4/23	5/ 1	4/20	--	4/16
Northern Waterthrush	5/ 2	4/26	5/ 7	0	0	5/ 3	4/24	0	4/17	4/26	5/ 1	0	5/ 7	4/27	4/24	4/24
Kentucky Warbler	5/ 3	5/ 7	--	--	--	5/ 8	4/26	5/ 5	5/ 7	5/ 1	4/29	5/ 7	5/ 7	4/25	5/ 7	5/ 7
Yellowthroat	4/21	4/23	5/ 7	5/ 1	5/ 7	4/26	4/26	4/22	4/24	4/20	4/21	4/30	4/21	4/20	4/23	4/19
Yellow-breasted Chat	5/ 2	5/ 6	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 6	5/ 5	5/ 2	5/ 1	4/30	5/ 7	5/ 3	--	5/ 7
Hooded Warbler	4/29	5/ 2	5/ 7	--	--	5/ 7	4/30	5/ 3	5/ 7	4/25	4/24	4/23	5/ 7	0	5/ 7	4/23
Wilson's Warbler	--	5/ 7	0	0	0	5/ 7	5/11	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	0	0	5/ 9	0	0
Canada Warbler	5/ 6	5/ 6	5/ 7	5/15	0	5/ 7	5/ 1	5/ 6	4/30	5/ 1	5/ 1	5/14	5/ 7	5/ 6	5/ 7	0
American Redstart	4/29	4/26	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 2	4/25	4/28	4/24	4/21	4/21	4/23	5/ 7	5/ 6	--	4/21
Bobolink	5/ 6	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	--	5/ 7	5/ 2	5/ 7	5/ 7
Orchard Oriole	5/ 2	5/ 2	0	5/ 1	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 5	4/24	4/22	5/ 2	5/ 7	4/26	4/22	--	5/ 7
Baltimore Oriole	4/30	5/ 1	5/ 7	5/ 1	4/24	4/16	5/ 1	5/ 2	4/29	5/ 1	4/30	5/ 7	5/ 1	4/25	5/ 7	5/ 6
Scarlet Tanager	4/28	4/30	5/ 7	5/ 1	5/ 7	5/ 6	4/30	5/ 1	5/ 2	4/24	4/24	4/30	5/ 4	4/30	5/ 7	4/26
Summer Tanager	5/ 3	5/ 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	5/ 7	0	5/ 7	--	0	4/29	5/ 7	4/27
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	5/ 4	5/ 1	5/ 7	4/27	0	5/ 7	5/ 1	4/27	5/ 1	4/24	5/ 1	0	5/ 5	5/ 2	5/ 7	5/ 7
Blue Grosbeak	4/30	5/ 7	0	0	0	5/22	--	--	5/ 4	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/11	5/ 7	4/27	4/24	5/ 7
Indigo Bunting	5/ 1	5/ 2	--	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 6	5/ 7	5/ 6	4/28	5/ 1	4/24	4/24	4/28	5/ 7	5/ 2	5/ 2
Grasshopper Sparrow	4/30	5/ 7	5/ 7	--	5/ 7	5/ 7	4/21	5/ 3	4/24	5/ 7	5/ 1	5/ 8	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7
White-crowned Sparrow	5/ 4	5/ 7	0	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 7	5/ 5	5/ 6	4/25	5/ 7	5/ 4	0	5/ 7	5/ 7	0	0

Migration Tables. Extreme arrival and departure dates, by counties, are presented in Tables 1 and 2, together with the average (median) date for 1966 and the median for the ten previous years combined. This facilitates comparing 1966 with the hypothetical "normal" year. The Garrett County dates are excluded from the 1966 median because the only observations reported from our westernmost county were for May 7; these are included in the table merely to show which species had reached our coldest county by that date. The ten-year median is actually a median of medians, and was obtained by arranging the ten median dates in ascending order by day and taking the middle value. By working with median dates instead of mean dates (the sum of all dates divided by the total number of dates) we avoid getting a distorted average for those species with one or more dates far outside the normal period.

The following observers contributed the great majority of the records for the tables: Garrett County--Glenn Austin, Richard Douglass, Mrs. Daniel Folk, Mel Garland, Mrs. C. Gordon Taylor, John Workmeister; Allegheny--Anderson J. Martin, Edgar W. Reynolds, Kendrick Hodgdon, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Minke; Washington--Dr. Ralph Stauffer, Mrs. Lloyd Mallonee; Frederick--John W. Richards, Marcia Lakeman, Marcia Nelson, Mrs. Austin Hoffman; Western Maryland--The four preceding counties combined; Baltimore City and County--Stephen W. Simon, John H. Getgood; Howard--Mrs. Harry Rauth, Mrs. George Munro, Morris Collins, Chandler S. Robbins; Montgomery--Robert W. Warfield, Mrs. John Frankel, Marcia Lakeman, Marcia Nelson, Mrs. Sarah S. Baker, Mrs. Nell Cooley; Prince Georges--Chandler S. Robbins, Elwood Martin, John H. Fales, William Russell, George Robbins; Anne Arundel--Paul and Danny Bystrak, Prof. and Mrs. David Howard, Bill Anderson; Calvert--John H. Fales; Kent--Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mendinhall, Mrs. Anthony Delario, Mrs. Turner Smith; Caroline--Marvin W. Hewitt, Mrs. A. J. Fletcher, Mrs. Carol Scudder, Mrs. Alicia Knotts, Mrs. Aldridge Pepper; Talbot--Don Meritt, Richard L. Kleen, Jan Reese; Worcester--Samuel H. Dyke, Larry L. Hood, Seal T. Brooks, Marcia Lakeman, Richard L. Kleen, William Russell, Mrs. Norwood Schaffer, Don Meritt.

Cormorants. A Double-crested Cormorant, a rarity in the interior of the Eastern Shore, was seen at Tanyard, Caroline County on May 1 (W. Engle). Non-breeding summer stragglers are regular along the coast, but less frequent in Chesapeake Bay; Harry Armistead saw one at Hooper Island on June 28.

Cattle Egrets. These invaders from the Old World appeared once again in April or May in most of the Eastern Shore counties, as well as sparingly west of the Chesapeake. The highest counts away from their nesting colonies were 36 seen in Calvert County, Apr. 24 to May 4 (John Fales), 14 in Kent County on the Statewide Bird Count, May 7, and 20 at Frederick, April 28 to May 8 (Sarah Quinn). Nineteen were still present at Frederick on the late dates of May 26-30 (William Shirey), and 2 were identified at St. Michaels on June 17 by Harry Armistead's parents.

Other Herons. Three Yellow-crowned Night Herons, the first for the Caroline County list, were discovered at Henderson on Apr. 4; this also

Table 2. Spring Departure Dates, 1966

Species	Median		County										
	10-yr.	1966	W.Md	Balt	Howd	Mont	Pr.G	Anne	Calv	Kent	Caro	Talb	Worc
Common Loon	--	5/10	5/13	--	5/7	0	5/7	5/21	--	5/19	0	--	5/7
Whistling Swan	4/21	5/7	--	--	5/7	--	0	3/27	3/27	5/7	0	5/11	0
Canada Goose	4/30	5/5	--	--	--	--	--	4/18	3/19	6/4	5/3	5/7	5/7
Common Snipe	5/2	4/27	--	--	5/7	--	4/17	5/1	4/3	5/7	4/8	4/23	5/15
Solitary Sandpiper	--	--	5/22	--	--	5/21	--	5/18	0	--	--	--	5/15
Black-billed Cuckoo	--	5/18	--	0	0	6/4	6/2	5/17	0	5/18	--	0	5/15
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	4/24	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/7	4/4	5/7	--	5/7	4/9	5/7	5/15
Blue Jay	5/14	5/13	--	--	5/7	5/17	5/13	5/21	5/8	--	--	--	--
White-breasted Nuthatch	--	5/8	--	--	--	--	--	5/4	3/19	5/7	--	4/16	--
Red-breasted Nuthatch	--	5/8	5/8	5/16	5/9	4/8	5/19	5/7	5/7	5/5	5/10	4/16	5/15
Brown Creeper	4/22	5/7	5/7	4/26	4/14	5/7	5/7	5/7	4/9	5/7	5/1	4/16	5/7
Winter Wren	--	4/18	5/7	4/19	5/4	--	--	4/17	--	3/22	4/9	--	--
Hermit Thrush	4/28	5/6	5/8	4/26	--	--	4/26	5/7	5/7	5/4	4/26	--	5/7
Swainson's Thrush	5/24	--	--	5/17	0	--	6/6	6/9	--	0	--	0	0
Gray-cheeked Thrush	--	--	0	--	0	5/22	6/2	5/24	0	0	5/21	0	0
Veery	5/18	5/18	--	--	6/5	--	--	5/26	5/14	0	5/18	0	5/15
Golden-crowned Kinglet	--	4/21	5/7	4/21	--	4/10	--	4/21	4/21	--	4/18	--	4/16
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	5/2	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/2	5/2	5/12	5/7	4/19	5/4	--	5/15
Cedar Waxwing	--	6/3	--	--	6/3	--	6/6	6/1	6/5	5/7	--	0	--
Golden-winged Warbler	--	--	--	0	--	--	5/12	5/13	0	0	--	--	5/15
Cape May Warbler	5/10	5/12	--	5/12	5/12	5/7	5/13	5/14	--	0	0	0	5/14
Magnolia Warbler	5/19	5/18	5/15	--	--	5/23	5/18	5/31	5/7	--	5/18	--	5/14
Black-throated Blue Warb.	5/14	5/14	--	--	5/14	5/23	--	5/16	5/14	--	5/10	--	5/15
Myrtle Warbler	5/10	5/16	--	--	--	5/18	5/13	5/20	5/7	--	5/17	--	5/15
Black-thr. Green Warbler	5/11	--	--	--	--	--	--	5/22	5/14	0	5/18	--	5/14
Blackburnian Warbler	--	5/20	--	--	--	--	5/20	5/23	5/14	--	5/21	--	5/15
Chestnut-sided Warbler	5/13	5/16	--	--	--	5/23	5/18	5/21	5/8	--	5/13	--	5/14
Bay-breasted Warbler	--	5/18	5/20	5/15	0	5/23	5/18	5/18	--	0	--	0	0
Blackpoll Warbler	5/28	5/30	5/22	--	6/2	5/25	5/30	6/6	5/30	0	5/30	--	5/15
Palm Warbler	--	5/5	0	5/7	5/7	5/5	--	5/7	4/18	0	4/16	0	4/23
Northern Waterthrush	5/17	5/23	5/22	--	6/3	--	5/31	5/23	0	0	--	--	5/15
Mourning Warbler	--	--	--	5/10	6/3	0	6/3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson's Warbler	--	5/20	5/20	--	5/14	--	--	5/22	0	5/22	5/11	0	0
Canada Warbler	5/20	5/23	5/22	--	5/26	--	6/4	5/23	5/14	5/30	5/17	--	0
American Redstart	5/23	5/28	--	--	5/27	5/23	5/30	5/22	6/5	--	5/30	--	--
Bobolink	5/16	5/14	--	--	5/13	--	5/13	5/20	5/22	--	--	--	5/14
Rusty Blackbird	--	5/7	5/7	--	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/5	--	5/7	4/19	--	--
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	5/12	5/12	--	--	--	5/17	5/9	5/18	0	--	5/7	5/1	5/15
Evening Grosbeak	5/6	5/7	5/7	5/20	5/7	5/10	5/7	5/7	0	5/7	5/23	4/24	--
Purple Finch	5/3	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/12	5/7	5/10	5/22	4/22	5/7	5/7	--	4/23
House Finch	--	--	5/10	--	0	5/7	--	4/6	0	0	4/11	--	0
Pine Siskin	--	5/11	0	0	5/7	5/11	5/19	6/2	0	4/25	5/19	4/16	0
Savannah Sparrow	5/6	5/8	5/8	--	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/25	--	5/20	5/7	--	5/15
Slate-colored Junco	5/1	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/18	5/11	5/7	4/21	5/7	4/15	4/24	4/20
White-throated Sparrow	5/14	5/14	5/7	5/7	5/17	5/22	5/13	5/22	5/22	5/17	5/11	5/7	5/14
Fox Sparrow	4/4	4/16	--	4/12	4/24	4/9	4/16	4/17	--	5/7	--	--	--
Swamp Sparrow	5/7	5/10	5/7	5/7	5/13	5/2	5/18	5/18	--	--	5/7	--	5/15

is the earliest date on file for the State (Marvin Hewitt). On Apr. 18 Glen Smart spotted an adult Little Blue Heron at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center near Laurel--an early date for this inland location.

Glossy Ibis. This species continues to increase on the Maryland coast, and we now expect small flocks to explore other parts of the Coastal Plain and Piedmont each spring. We were not disappointed in 1966. Four were at Bishop's Head, Dorchester County, May 6 (Armistead); 3 at Dover Bridge, Tanyard, May 5, first record for Caroline County (W. Engle);

27 at Denton, May 11 (R. Dulin); 2 near Sandy Point, Anne Arundel County, May 1 (Harold Wierenga); 1 far inland at Lilypons, Frederick County, on May 21 (Marcia Lakeman and Marcia Nelson); a late flock of 7 flying over Kent County on June 8 (Arlene Delario); and a still later flock of 14 at Catonsville on June 9 (Stephen W. Simon).

White Ibis. The greatest puzzle confronting M. O. S. members at the Ocean City Convention was a white ibis that kept company with a flock of Glossy Ibis near the east end of the Assateague Island bridge. First discovered on May 7, this ibis was seen by more than 100 people on May 14-15 and by another group on May 22. Since the wingtips were dusky rather than jet black and the bill light pink rather than bright pink there was considerable debate as to whether it was an albino Glossy Ibis or an odd-plumaged one-year old White Ibis. Even color photographs taken through a telephoto lens on May 15 by Don Messersmith were inconclusive. Who would have believed so many people could be confused over two species that are so strikingly different--one black, the other white! Fortunately, the mystery bird was seen in company with a typical White Ibis on May 22 (Ray Teale, Ruth Strosnider and others), providing the second White Ibis record for Maryland. The first White Ibis occurred at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in 1961 and was photographed by Francis M. Uhler and Chandler S. Robbins on Aug. 14.

Swans, Geese and Ducks. Two Mute Swans were seen at Linchester in Caroline County as late as May 17 (Marvin W. Hewitt), and the first for Dorchester County was discovered at Secretary on May 6 (Armistead). Many observers were surprised to see a small flock of Whistling Swans at the east end of the Bay Bridge during all of May and the first half of June; the latest report at hand is of 8 individuals on June 17 (Robert W. Warfield). Armistead and Mary Mallam saw a Snow Goose, a Blue Goose and a male European Widgeon in Talbot County as late as Apr. 17. On Apr. 18 Mrs. Robert Kaestner saw 2 White-fronted Geese on Prettyboy Reservoir--the latest spring record of a rare Maryland species. And Seal Brooks and Tom Talarowski broke the State departure record for the Harlequin Duck when they saw two females at Ocean City Inlet on May 7. Mrs. Edward Mendinhall broke another State departure record when she observed a European Widgeon at her home near Chestertown on Apr. 20.

Rails. Nearly a score of campers and counselors at the Baltimore Chapter's Junior Nature Camp near Huntingtown (Camp Mohawk) in Calvert County were treated to a series of calls from a Black Rail on June 11. The bird was heard at dusk in the Patuxent marsh (Robbins, Garland, Clark); this is the first time in many years that this species has been found in the Patuxent marsh. John Terborgh's party counted 28 Piping Plovers along the Maryland coast on May 7 and Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Bryan and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bohanan estimated 75 Willets there the same day.

Shorebirds. On Apr. 21 Friel Sanders observed an American Oystercatcher from her kitchen window at Churchville. This is a first not only for an M. O. S. kitchen window, but for the Maryland portion of Chesapeake Bay. She last saw it on April 24. On Apr. 22 Harold Wierenga discovered a Ruff in a rain pool on a 10-acre lawn near the mouth of the

South River in Anne Arundel County; he studied the bird for 20 minutes at distances as close as 100 feet and submitted a whole page of notes on the bird's plumage and actions. This is only the third Maryland record. May 21 was a late departure date for 25 Purple Sandpipers at Ocean City (Edwin McKnight), and on May 29 Robert Warfield broke the State departure record for the Whimbrel when he noted several small flocks and then a flock of 55 flying north-northeast over West Ocean City. The next is hardly a spring record, but it was not received in time for the previous report. Mrs. Edward Mendinhall saw a Lesser Yellowlegs at Damsite in Kent County on Jan. 21; this is the northernmost winter record for Chesapeake Bay. A Northern Phalarope was watched on May 14 and 15 by scores of M. O. S. members as it alternately drifted with the tide in the Ocean City Inlet and flew back to its original position.

Gulls and Terns. Another Black-headed Gull was added to the small number of Maryland observations of this species when B. D. Carrick found one at Ocean City on Apr. 30. In the out-of-place-tern department we have a Roseate at the Headquarters Pond at Blackwater Refuge, well studied by Harry Armistead and Miss Mallam on April 30 and May 6, the first Maryland record away from the ocean; a Black Tern, the fourth record for the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, on May 5 by Elwood Martin; and a mid-summer Caspian Tern at Cambridge on June 26 (Armistead and Miss Mallam).

Cuckoos. Black-billed Cuckoos were scarce in migration and Yellow-bills were late in arriving--which is not unusual for them. Only five counties reported Yellow-bills in the first three weeks of May, but all except the two westernmost counties had them in June (Breeding Bird Survey). They had arrived in most places by June 10.

Owls. Seventy-five years ago the Long-eared Owl was a fairly common permanent resident in central Maryland, but now it is known only as a rare winter visitor and we sometimes go through a whole year without a single report from the State. Therefore, Mrs. Robert E. Kaestner's discovery of a Long-ear that remained at M. O. S. headquarters at Cylburn Park in Baltimore City throughout the entire period is of special interest.

Goatsuckers. David Bridge counted 36 Chuck-will's-widows on Kent Island on May 7--a most extraordinary tally for the very northern limit of the species' range. The Common Nighthawk is one of the few landbirds that is regularly seen in the hundreds during its fall migration, but is never seen here in large flocks in spring. Robert Warfield remarked that 22 birds, including a flock of 19, seen over his home at Germantown was the largest number ever reported from Maryland in one day during spring migration; the date was May 21.

Flycatchers. A lone Eastern Kingbird arrived at Beltsville on Mar. 24, a full month ahead of schedule (Mrs. O. F. Bodenstein); we suspect that this was a trans-Gulf migrant that kept on flying northward in a stream of maritime tropical air that preceded the arrival of a cold front in the morning of the 24th. The only earlier kingbird record for the State is a Mar. 10 observation from Gibson Island (1955). The Breeding

Bird Survey showed that Traill's Flycatchers are slowly extending their range eastward through the Maryland Piedmont. Richard Banvard heard 2 near Unity in Montgomery County on June 23. In Howard County, one was singing at Columbia on June 26 at the same place where one was heard last summer; another was singing on territory near Clarksville on June 7 and June 10 (Robbins). Both these birds as well as those recorded summering in adjacent Frederick, Carroll, Baltimore and Prince Georges Counties in previous summers are immigrants from the west rather than from the north, as all have been singing the western "fitz-bew" song. Bill Clark added a new Maryland county to the summer range of the Traill's Flycatcher when he identified one at Elkton, Cecil County, on a Breeding Bird Survey route on June 26.

Swallows. Bank Swallows, although formerly much more common as nesters in Maryland, now are restricted primarily to the shores of Chesapeake Bay. The main exception is the colony on the south side of US 50 about three miles west of the Bay Bridge. This summer a very small colony was discovered by Ted Stiles in a gravel pit near Laurel; observers are urged to check other gravel pits for the possible nesting of Bank and Rough-winged Swallows and to report the number of swallow holes. The Bank Swallow is one of the few species of songbirds for which it would be feasible to obtain a close estimate of the entire nesting population within the State.

Nuthatches, Creepers, Thrushes. Red-breasted Nuthatches remained with us later than usual. Eleven parties listed a total of 19 of them as late as May 7 on the Statewide Bird Count. One was at Ocean City on May 15, a new late record for the Eastern Shore, one at Stephen Simon's feeder at Monkton on May 16, and one at Laurel on May 19, the second-latest record for the State (Russell). Brown Creepers also stayed late, with 9 parties reporting a total of 15 on May 7. The first Wood Thrush seen in Kent County this spring was a banded bird that returned to its summer home at Damsite on Apr. 21 (Mrs. Edward Mendinhall).

Warblers. There was no shortage of warbler migrants this spring. All of the usual species were found, and most were recorded in at least average numbers. As a bonus, a Lawrence's hybrid was found on May 1 at Greensboro by Marvin Hewitt and seen later by Mrs. A. J. Fletcher and Mrs. Hewitt; this is the second record for Caroline County. The nesting Lawrence's failed to return to Catoctin this year. There was a Brewster's hybrid south of Elkton on May 7 (H. Ferguson and others). Four species of warblers reached an all-time high on the Statewide Bird Count, May 7: 103 Chestnut-sided, 20 Wilson's, 104 Canadas, and 413 American Redstarts. No migration date records were broken this spring, but a very late Canada Warbler was banded at Patuxent on June 4 (Robbins).

Winter Finches. Several late stragglers from the winter finch invasion are worthy of mention: Evening Grosbeak at Marvin Hewitt's Greensboro feeder on May 23 (latest Eastern Shore record); Purple Finch at the David Howards' Annapolis feeder on May 22 (latest Coastal Plain record for Maryland); a male and female House Finch on May 7 at Lucille Smith's feeder at Travilah and a male at Mrs. Dwight Collins' Frederick

feeder on May 10 (latest Maryland records outside its limited breeding range at Towson); a Pine Siskin at the Howards' feeder in Annapolis on June 2 (latest migration record for Maryland); a pair of Red Crossbills at Towson on May 15 by James Emerson (latest record for Spring migrants); and 2 male White-winged Crossbills at Lake Roland, Baltimore, on the extraordinary date of May 17 by the Rev. Wilfrid W. Ward (the latest previous date for Maryland is Apr. 27).

U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife,
Migratory Bird Populations Station, Laurel



THE MAINE AUDUBON CAMP

Katharine G. Gelder

My first impression of the Maine Audubon Camp was the varied assemblage of campers. Ages ranged from 18 to 70. Occupations ran from accountant to public relations, housewife, teacher, and museum curator. Birding knowledge and experience also varied greatly and was by no means a prerequisite for enjoyment of the camp. Campers were united by a common interest in nature and its preservation for study and the benefit and enjoyment of mankind. A few campers came on scholarships from bird clubs and garden clubs (such as the one of which I am most appreciative - the Helen B. Miller Audubon Camp Scholarship), but most paid their way for an experience unique in camping.

The staff consisted of the director, plant, animal and marine life instructors, several bird leaders, a nurse, cooks, student assistants, and various wives and families. The student assistants are carefully chosen boys of high school and early college age who have displayed considerable interest in the natural sciences. They perform the many necessary chores around camp and in return may accompany any group in their spare time.

While we were divided into plant, animal, and marine life groups according to our preferences, the areas happily overlap and all groups are treated to the bird trips - some by land and some by sea. For myself I was most pleased with the warblers - the Parula nesting in the usnea moss, the Yellow Warbler resembling a golden star on the top of small spruces, the Magnolia, the Chestnut-sided, the Bay-breasted, and many others which the better birders identified by ear as well as sight. The Wilson's Petrel was sighted skimming the waters of the outer bay (which is one of its wintering areas) and the Leach's Petrel was tracked to its burrow under a rock by the peculiar oily odor of the orange fluid it emits. Being an easy prey of the larger gulls, it flies only at night and returns to its burrow by day. On boat trips to islands we also enjoyed seeing Common and Arctic Terns, guillimots, eider, cormorants, Osprey, and many of their nests, and seals. On one island the Double-crested Cormorants nested in trees looking like clumsy Turkey Vultures. The richness of their guano, though, is killing off the trees and eventually they will have to settle for a rocky nest or move to a new site.

Land trips traversed deciduous and coniferous woods, open fields and settled areas, and circumvented fresh and salt water marshes - each a separate microcosm containing its own particular forms of life. Some plants and animals can exist under a wide variety of conditions while others demand a peculiar combination for survival. An example of this is the luminous moss (*Schistoga osmundacea*) which can be found in only about a dozen spots in North America, one of which is near Muscongus Bay. Under an angled boulder shielded from direct sun light grows a dull green film barely noticable under the damp earth. Move a few steps and the faceted cell structure suddenly reflects a brilliant lime-colored glow.

Whether our outings took us calf deep in mud in a salt water marsh at low tide or scalp high in mosquitoes in a spruce forest or in a fresh water marsh, we observed the life around us in each microcosm. We learned to be aware of the "food-chain", that is, which animal eats which other animals, which eats plants, which manufactures food from chemicals and the energy from the sun. We learned how plant life progresses from lichens to gigantic trees all the while changing the face of the earth by disintegrating rocks and adding their own matter to produce rich soil. And as the plant life changes in an area, we learned to notice the related change in animal life. The point stressed over and over at camp was the dependence of one form of life upon another up to and including man. Man's very existence upon this earth depends upon his wise use of all life and matter which he has found here. Conservation is not just saving, but the wise use of our earth and its bounty.

R. D. #2, Havre de Grace



THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

V. Edwin Unger

It is a privilege to be able to announce to the membership the creation of another Audubon Camp scholarship, made possible by funds provided by Miss Marcia Lakeman of the Montgomery Chapter, to be called the Katharyn Brown Lakeman Scholarship in honor of the donor's mother. This scholarship is specifically for the year 1967, but Miss Lakeman has expressed the hope of repeating the grant in 1968. I quote the donor's wishes that the scholarship be awarded to "some person interested in helping young people to enjoy and appreciate the outdoors (teachers of nature study, or those involved in the scouting movement, or similar outdoor-oriented activities)." She suggests that the award should go to an applicant in need of the financial assistance which the award provides. Her final suggestion is that whereas the award covers a two-week board, lodging and tuition fee, it might alternately provide the same for one week for a married couple if there be such applicants.

The Executive Council, on July 9th gratefully accepted the offer of this scholarship, noting that the donor's wishes conform to the stipulations which apply to the Helen Miller Scholarship. It follows that any

applicant sponsored by any member or any chapter is then an applicant for either of our two scholarships.

The central idea behind these scholarships is that, by extension, they will convey to a great number of youngsters a knowledge and a love of nature, together with an awareness for the need to conserve our resources and to protect our wildlife. I feel, therefore, that these scholarships constitute one of the most important things we are doing and I urge each chapter to survey its community to find a worthy applicant. Chapter Presidents may find it wise to let one of the monthly meetings be centered around a program calculated to induce some qualified person to apply for a scholarship. Invite to such meeting any and all persons who could qualify. Ask other organizations to suggest possible applicants. At this meeting, you might have an "alumnus" (listed below) to report on his or her experience at the Camp. Also, the Audubon Society will furnish for a nominal charge of two dollars, a set of colored slides with accompanying script; write, Photo & Film Dept., Audubon House, 1130 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10028).

Letters of application should be directed to me and must be received before February 10, 1967. The applicant's letter should state, at least in a general way, how he or she hopes to make use of the information and techniques acquired at the Camp. It should also name the sponsoring member or Chapter. A letter from the sponsor would be useful to the Trustees when the winning candidates are to be chosen.

We of M. O. S. are grateful to Marcia Lakeman for making another scholarship possible. Let us make the most of our good fortune and of our opportunity to spread further an appreciation of nature and the gospel of conservation.

Federalsburg

List of Helen Miller Scholarship winners:

- 1959 Nancy Dulaney Rowe (Mrs. Joshua W.) Box 348, Glen Arm Road,
Glen Arm, Md. 21057
- 1960 Miss Pan Minke - now with Peace Corps, stationed in
Tanzania, Africa
- 1961 Mrs. C. Gordon Taylor, 75 Broadway, Frostburg, Md. 21532
- 1962 Jan Reese, Box 213, Tilghman, Md. 21671
- 1963 Mel Garland, 36 Burke Ave., Towson, Md. 21204
- 1964 Mrs. Vagn Flyger, Rte. 2, Box 393, Arnold, Md. 21012
- 1965 Mrs. Daniel Ravesies, 1523 Pentridge Road, Baltimore 21212
Mrs. Stanley Wilson, P. O. Box 4, Betterton, Md. 21610
- 1966 Mrs. Katharine G. Gelder, R. D. 2, Havre de Grace, Md. 21078

The following reports have appeared in MARYLAND BIRDLIFE:

- Sept. 1959, page 75 "A Day at Audubon Camp of Maine"
- Sept. 1960, page 64 "Experiences at the Audubon Camp of Wisconsin"
- March 1962, page 5 "My Week at the Audubon Camp of Connecticut"
- Dec. 1963, page 91 "Audubon Nature Camp in Maine"
- Dec. 1964, page 108 "Report of Audubon Nature Camp, Maine, 1964"

MARYLAND'S PART IN THE 1966 BREEDING BIRD SURVEY

Willet T. Van Velzen

During the summer of 1966, members of the Maryland Ornithological Society and the Delmarva Ornithological Society joined with a legion of other observers throughout 26 eastern states and 4 Canadian provinces to carry out a Breeding Bird Survey similar to the one initiated in Maryland and Delaware last year. This year's enterprise recorded a grand total of over one-half million birds.

The techniques for this year's survey were the same previously described by C. S. Robbins in the June (21:48-49) and September (21:73-79), 1965 issues of Maryland Birdlife. This year complete reports were received from all but one of the 50 Maryland routes and all of the 10 Delaware routes that were covered last season. The total for all 30 states and provinces in 1966 was 585 routes. The results of the survey were again put on punch cards so that the two years' data can be compared and also combined with data from the additional states covered this year.

The total number of birds recorded for 49 Maryland routes during the current season was 53,261 compared with 50,373 on 50 routes in 1965. This represents an average increase of 80 birds per route over the 1007 individuals per route recorded last year. Although the number of species recorded per route averaged 57, two more than the previous year, the total number of species recorded within the state was only 146, or 7 fewer than the 153 species recorded in 1965.

The list of species recorded in 1965, but not in 1966, includes: Little Blue Heron, Canada Goose, Marsh Hawk, King Rail, Sora, Least Tern, Spotted Sandpiper, Blackpoll Warbler (a late transient) and Northern Waterthrush. Species recorded in 1966 but not on the previous year's survey were: Black-crowned Night Heron, American Bittern, Cooper's Hawk, Bald Eagle, Forster's Tern, Rock Dove (not requested in 1965), Screech Owl, Dickcissel and Sharp-tailed Sparrow.

The list of the 10 most conspicuous birds recorded in Maryland is quite similar to that reported last year, the only basic difference being that the Mourning Dove replaced the Barn Swallow for position number ten. It is interesting to compare this list with that of the 10 most conspicuous birds recorded for the entire area covered in the Survey, and to notice the percentage of the routes upon which each of these species was observed. As was cautioned last year these figures do not represent actual abundance but rather the relative conspicuousness of each species.

The species composition of the two lists in Table 1 is nearly the same, the only exception being that the Eastern Meadowlark replaces the Mockingbird over the larger area sampled. In addition to species shown in the table, the Barn Swallow, Tufted Titmouse, Wood Thrush, Indigo Bunting, Chipping Sparrow and Field Sparrow were recorded on every route run in Maryland. Reports for the 35 Maryland and Delaware routes that were done

Table 1. Ten Most Conspicuous Breeding Bird Species, 1966

<u>Species</u>	<u>Maryland</u>		<u>Species</u>	<u>All Eastern States Combined</u>	
	<u>Av.Indiv.</u> <u>per Route</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Routes</u>		<u>Av.Indiv.</u> <u>per Route</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Routes</u>
Common Grackle	177	100	Common Grackle	85	98
Starling	116	100	Starling	83	97
House Sparrow	104	100	House Sparrow	82	94
Red-winged Blackbird	71	100	Red-winged Blackbird	80	99
Bobwhite	48	94	Robin	35	88
Robin	46	100	Common Crow	28	99
Common Crow	34	100	Bobwhite	25	68
Mockingbird	30	96	E. Meadowlark	23	89
Cardinal	29	100	Cardinal	22	79
Mourning Dove	25	98	Mourning Dove	21	87

by the same observer in both 1965 and 1966 were examined to determine whether populations of any species had changed appreciably from one year to the next. By using only these routes covered by the same observers for the comparisons, any observer bias is eliminated. For most species no change was evident. Those species that appeared to have significant changes were statistically analyzed. An analysis of variance showed a highly significant increase for the Bobwhite and a significant increase for the Downy Woodpecker. On the other hand, a highly significant decrease was shown for the Eastern Meadowlark and a significant decrease for the Eastern Bluebird. Increases were suspected for the Mourning Dove, Wood Thrush and Common Grackle and decreases were suspected for the Barn Swallow and Carolina Wren; but, owing to the higher variability between routes, the changes were not statistically significant. The means for the species for both years and the percentage change are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Comparison of 1965 and 1966 Populations of Selected Species

	<u>Mean No. of Birds Per Route</u>		
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Bobwhite	47.09	53.79	+14%**
Mourning Dove	20.74	23.94	+15%
Downy Woodpecker	2.41	3.69	+53%*
Barn Swallow	18.60	16.63	-11%
Carolina Wren	4.55	3.97	-13%
Wood Thrush	16.91	18.94	+12%
Eastern Bluebird	2.64	1.45	-45%*
Eastern Meadowlark	18.89	13.46	-29%**
Common Grackle	144.26	167.09	+16%

*Significant at 95% confidence level.

**Highly significant at 99% confidence level.

The 1966 Survey data for many species were printed from the punch cards directly onto special maps to show the distribution and abundance of species of particular interest. The individual totals for each route were printed on the map at the geographical position of the starting point. Figures 1 through 5 show the northern limits of the breeding range for the Red-bellied Woodpecker, Acadian Flycatcher, Carolina Chickadee, Prothonotary Warbler and Blue Grosbeak, based on data collected by the Survey. Figures 3 and 6 show the southern limits of the breeding range of the Black-capped Chickadee and Song Sparrow. These particular maps are not designed to show relative abundance, but rather to demonstrate the position of Maryland with respect to the breeding ranges of these birds. Several other species such as the Carolina Wren, Yellow-throated Warbler, Kentucky Warbler and Hooded Warbler show a similar pattern in the northern limits of their ranges, and the Warbling Vireo and Veery in their southern limits. It should be kept in mind, when examining these maps, that the shaded areas do not show the exact limits of the breeding range for a particular species but simply show the areas where that species was sufficiently widespread to be detected on the random Survey routes.

The Red-bellied Woodpecker's range (Figure 1) along the Atlantic coast barely extends beyond the northern boundary of Maryland; however, west of the Appalachians its range extends well north of this latitude into Wisconsin and Michigan.

The Acadian Flycatcher's range (Figure 2) closely approximates that of the above species although it is much more spotty in its distribution throughout the states south of Maryland. This distribution probably reflects the irregular distribution of suitable habitat.

Breeding ranges of both the Black-capped and Carolina Chickadees (Figure 3) terminate near the northern border of Maryland except for a southward extension of the Black-capped Chickadee along the Appalachians. During some winters, influxes of the Black-capped Chickadee push south into central and eastern Maryland.

Although the Prothonotary Warbler (Figure 4) breeds locally at latitudes much farther north than Maryland (*i.e.*, into Michigan) it was not recorded on the survey beyond the northern border of our State. As can be seen on the range map, the distribution appears quite spotty and avoids the Appalachian mountain region, following the coastline and interior river systems.

The range of the Blue Grosbeak (Figure 5) is restricted mainly to the Coastal Plain and Piedmont in Maryland, although it extends well into the Appalachians in the south. As will be noted on the map, this species was not recorded beyond the extreme southeastern corner of Pennsylvania.

Although the Song Sparrow (Figure 6) is widespread throughout the states north of Maryland, it is interesting to note how rapidly the species disappears as one progresses southward. Recent literature,

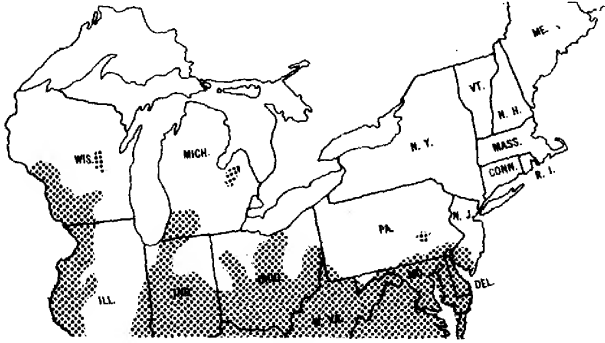


Figure 1
Red-bellied Woodpecker

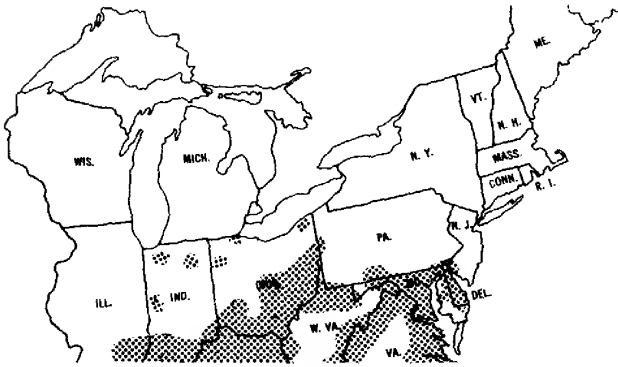


Figure 2
Acadian Flycatcher

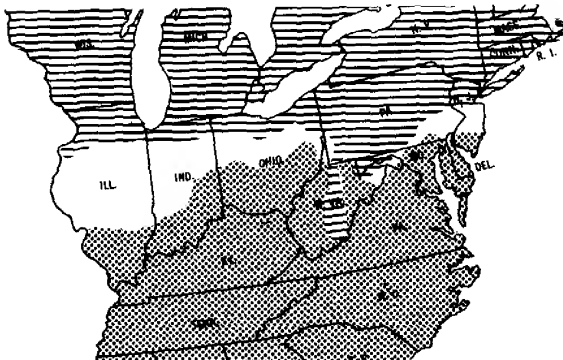


Figure 3
Black-capped and Carolina Chickadee



however, shows that this species is now extending its range into central North Carolina (Sykes, Chat 30(2): 39-42, 1966).

Maryland and Delaware observers are playing a major role in improving the techniques of the Survey. By running certain "check routes" in addition to the regular route(s), they are contributing valuable information on the effects of the major variable factors that affect the results of the Survey: differences in acuity of observers, effects of weather conditions on numbers of birds recorded, and amount of day-to-day variation.

By having many different trips along a single check route we were able to demonstrate the advantage of covering many routes once, rather than striving for very intensive coverage of a small number of routes. The comparison of 10 paired counts of Blue Jays on the Beltsville (P-1) Route, showed that this species had experienced a statistically significant decrease along that route since last year. However, when figures for the entire State are examined, they show that the Beltsville decline was a local one and was not representative of the State as a whole.

The combined data for 34 trips made on the Beltsville route show a sharp increase in the numbers of Downy Woodpeckers recorded as the season progresses. It is apparent that as the young leave the nest, the species becomes more vocal and, thus, is recorded in greater numbers. It is very important to recognize temporal bias of this type and to correct for it in the analysis of Survey material.

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the following 24 individuals who covered one or more routes in Maryland or Delaware and, in addition, ran a check route. An asterisk (*) following the observer's name signifies that the person completed the same routes for the second consecutive season: R. Glenn Austin*, Richard A. Banvard*, David Bridge*, Paul G. Bystrak*, William S. Clark, W. Russell DeGarmo*, Margaret T. Donald, Frederick W. Fallon, A. J. Fletcher, Roberta B. Fletcher*, Marcia Lakeman*, John T. Linchan*, Peter P. McLaughlin*, E. T. McKnight, J. William Oberman*, Chandler S. Robbins*, William C. Russell, Edward J. Rykiel, Jr., Carol E. Scudder*, William N. Shirey*, William J. L. Sladen*, Karl Stecher, Jr.*, Ted Stiles and Willet T. Van Velzen*.

In addition, the following 8 individuals ran one or two Survey routes each but did not also run a check route this year: C. Edward Addy, Danny R. Bystrak, Samuel H. Dyke*, Hank Kaestner, III*, Richard L. Kleen*, Donald Meritt*, Donald H. Messersmith, Edgar W. Reynolds* and Mrs. C. Gordon Taylor. The following 28 individuals assisted as recorders, drivers, etc., for the 1966 Survey: Bill Anderson, T. J. Banvard, Danny R. Bystrak, Arlene Delario, Morrill B. Donald, Richard Douglass, Gerald Elgert, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fletcher, Kirsten Flyger, John Getgood, Peter Kaestner, Betty Linehan, Jerry R. Longcore, Asenath McKnight, Ted McSorley, Dorothy A. Mendinhall, E. Pat Monaghan, Charles Mullican, Marcia Nelson, Alpha Reynolds, Leslie Schunick, Carol Scudder, Percy Scudder, Ted Stiles, Joan Stiles, Mrs. H. E. Stiles, Pat Straat, and Robert C. Wood.

Migratory Bird Populations Station, Laurel

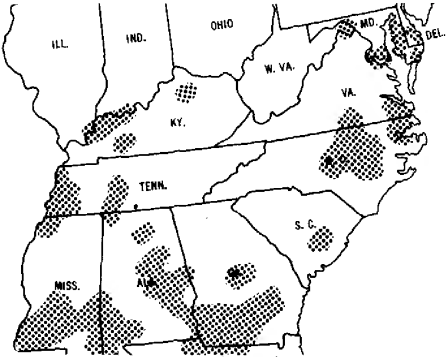


Figure 4
Prothonotary Warbler

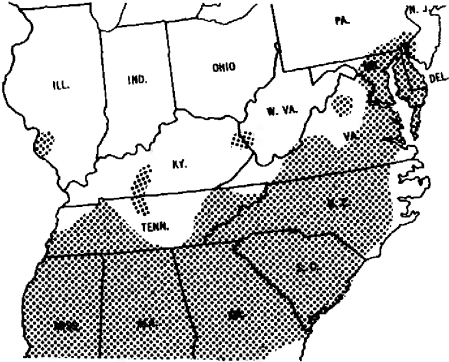


Figure 5
Blue Grosbeak

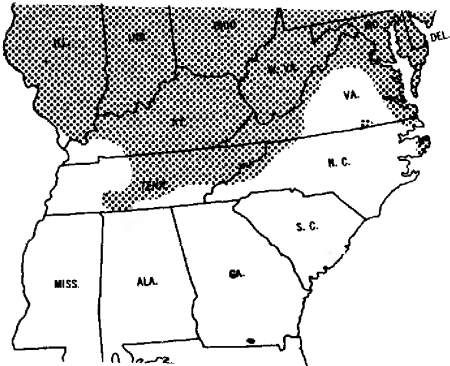


Figure 6
Song Sparrow

MARYLAND'S SECOND LARK BUNTING

Robert B. Fletcher

On August 18, 1966, I found a very unusual bird in one of our banding nets. Our two nets are set up in an old peach orchard planted to perennial rye grass and Korean Lespedeza. The small orchard is about 30 feet from our house.

The bird looked very much like an immature Purple Finch but had a large white wing patch. Unwilling to make the identification alone, I called Essie Pepper to help me. After reading several references, we decided the description of the Lark Bunting (Calamospiza melanocorys) fitted the bird which I had caught. The large white wing patch and the white spots on the tail feathers (except the two center feathers) were the outstanding characteristics. The bird measured 6 3/16 inches with a wing measurement of 81 mm.

Pictures were taken by several persons.

Although I had seen Lark Buntings in western Kansas, I never expected to see one at Denton, Maryland, or to hold one in my hand.

The only previous Maryland record for this common breeding species of the Great Plains was obtained on July 10, 1958, when Brooke Meanley, Robert Mitchell and John Webb collected an adult male in breeding plumage at Taylors Island in Dorchester County (Maryland Birdlife 14(3): 59).

Route 1, Box 201, Denton



COMING EVENTS

- | | | |
|---------|---|--|
| Nov. 12 | <u>BALTIMORE</u> | Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel. |
| 12 | <u>FREDERICK</u> | Field trip. Fish ponds and Thurmont area. Leave Frederick Band Shell, Baker Park, W. 2nd Street, 7:30 A. M. |
| 13 | <u>KENT</u> | Field trip to Eastern Neck National Wildlife Refuge. |
| 17 | <u>MONTGOMERY</u> | Monthly meeting |
| 18 | <u>TALBOT</u> | Monthly meeting, 8 P. M., Easton Library |
| 20 | <u>ANNE ARUNDEL</u>
and
<u>MONTGOMERY</u> | Joint walk - Sandy Point and Kent Island. Meet at entrance to Sandy Point Park 8:00 A. M. Co-ordinator: Alta Gras (263-4708) |
| 20 | <u>BALTIMORE</u> | Prettyboy Lake area and "Possum Cove". 8 A. M. |
| 22 | <u>PATUXENT</u> | Monthly meeting 7:45 P. M. St. Philip's Parish House, Laurel. |
| 30 | <u>ALLEGANY</u> | Dinner meeting at Shrine Country Club. Speaker, Mr. Anderson J. Martin: "Terns of the Dry Tortugas". |

- Dec. 1 FREDERICK Dinner meeting. Illustrated lecture by Mel Garland, "Birds of Prey".
- 2 ANNE ARUNDEL Monthly meeting 8:00 P. M. at Assembly Room of New State Office Bldg. Speaker: Mr. Michael Sorenson, "Waterfowl Identification, Behavior, and Habitat".
- 2 BALTIMORE Monthly meeting, 8 P. M., Pratt Library. Speaker: Mr. Chandler S. Robbins, "Birding Around England".
- 4 BALTIMORE Sandy Point and Kent Island for winter residents. Snow buntings, horned larks, waterfowl. Leaders: Mr. & Mrs. Mac Plant. Please do not enter gate before leaders 8:15 a. m.
- 7 KENT Monthly meeting
- 9-12 BALTIMORE Nags Head, N. C. Reservations at least three weeks in advance with leaders, Mr. & Mrs. Malcolm Thomas (823-1132)
- 10 FREDERICK Field trip 7:30 A. M. to new Greenbrier State Park, Route 40 West.
- 15 MONTGOMERY Monthly meeting
- 1967
Jan. 4 KENT Monthly meeting
- 5 FREDERICK Monthly meeting 7:30 P. M. Speaker: C & O National Monument Park Ranger, William Clark. Film: "Potomac Concept".
- 7 BALTIMORE Sandy Point and Prof. & Mrs. Howard's Bird Sanctuary in Annapolis. Snow postponement date, Jan. 14.
- 13 ANNE ARUNDEL Monthly meeting 8 P. M. at Anne Arundel County Library. Speaker: Mr. Francis Williamson. Illustrated lecture "Major Biological Features of Alaska".
- 22 BALTIMORE Covered-Dish Supper and monthly meeting at Cylburn 5:00 P. M. "Vacation Experiences" by members. Reservations by Jan. 16th with Mrs. Nicholas Kay (VA3-1533).

★ CHRISTMAS COUNT DATES ★

- Dec. 24 Denton. A. J. Fletcher, Rt. 1, Box 201, Denton
- 26 Triadelphia. W. T. Van Velzen, Box 74, Bowie PR 6-6760
- 27 So. Dorchester. C. S. Robbins, Migr. Bird Pop. Sta., Laurel
- 28 Ocean City. C. S. Robbins, Migr. Bird Pop. Sta., Laurel
- 28 Allegany Co. Anderson J. Martin, 826 Windsor Rd., Cumberland
- 29 Chincoteague, Va., F. R. Scott, 115 Kennondale, Richmond 26, Va.
- 31 Catoctin. Dr. John W. Richards, Emmitsburg HI 7-4006
- Jan. 1 Lower Kent Co. Dr. D. Z. Gibson, Washington College, Chestertown
- 1 St. Michaels. Richard L. Kleen, St. Michaels RI 5-4821
- 2 Annapolis. Capt. J. E. M. Wood, Old Crossing Lane, Annapolis
- 2 Rock Run. Gordon Hackman, Lilac Lane, Perry Hall ED 5-4437
- 2 Seneca. David Bridge, 12-A Plateau Pl., Greenbelt and Carl W. Carlson, 5706 Lone Oak Dr., Bethesda

JUNIOR PROGRAM

BALTIMORE Bird walks and natural science talks for young people sponsored by the Baltimore Chapter will be held at Cylburn Park on the following dates:

- Nov. 19 Bird walk, 8 A.M. Nature talk, 9 A.M. "Natural History of Madagascar" by Dr. Edwin Gould
 Dec. 3 Bird walk, 8 A.M. Nature talk, 9 A.M. "Iceland and its Birds" by Mr. & Mrs. Carl Lubbert
 Dec. 17 Bird walk. Decorating the birds' Christmas tree, 8 A.M.
 Jan. 14 Bird walk, 8 A.M. Nature talk, 9 A.M.
 Jan. 28 Bird walk, 8 A.M. Wild pet show, 9 A.M.
 Feb. 11 Bird walk, 8 A.M. Nature talk, 9 A.M.
 Feb. 25 Bird walk, 8 A.M. Nature talk, 9 A.M. "Bees" by Dr. Charles Hassett

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MARYLAND BIRDLIFE

Published Quarterly by the Maryland Ornithological Society, Inc.
 to Record and Encourage and Study the Birds in Maryland

Editor: Chandler S. Robbins, Patuxent Research Center, Laurel
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 Editorial Board: C. Douglas Hackman, Vernon Kleen, Mrs. C. Gordon Taylor
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